

implementation of new operating procedures, which require that agencies make an affirmative effort to obtain competition. Specifically, the advocate will insure that competition is not foreclosed by restrictive need statements, unnecessarily detailed specifications, poor procurement planning, or arbitrary agency action. The objective is to instill accountability into the procurement process.

This provision provides the heads of each executive agency the authority to designate an existing officer or employee as the advocate for competition. The advocate is to be relieved of all inconsistent duties and responsibilities and provided with the necessary staff and resources.

Finally, Mr. President, I recognize the legitimate needs for all Government agencies to acquire goods and services in order to fulfill their purposes. At the same time, I believe the Federal Government's procurement policies and practices should include basic and essential cost reduction procedures. This provision puts accountability into this system and deserves the support of the House and the President.

#### A TRIBUTE TO SPACE PIONEER JAMES E. WEBB

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a tribute to be paid this evening to an outstanding pioneer in our space program, James E. Webb. As head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, Mr. Webb launched the original seven astronauts into space and set the stage for the Moon landing and all the accomplishments that followed.

Now retired from a long life of Government service, Mr. Webb will be honored this evening at a dinner at the National Air and Space Museum. Current NASA Administrator James M. Beggs will deliver the first annual James E. Webb lecture, sponsored by the National Academy of Public Administration. Established with the leadership of Mr. Webb in 1967, the National Academy is a nonpartisan collegial society to advance the effectiveness of Government through sound management and counsel on the practical implications of public policy.

Also paying tribute to Mr. Webb this evening will be Chief Justice Warren Burger, former Congressman and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, and former Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, who chairs the National Academy's James E. Webb Fund for Excellence in Public Administration.

I ask that some excerpts from Mr. Beggs' speech be printed in the RECORD.

The excerpts follow:

EXCERPTS OF DRAFT REMARKS BY JAMES  
BEGGS, NASA ADMINISTRATOR

It is a special pleasure to be here in support of the National Academy's efforts to

establish the James E. Webb Fund for Excellence in Public Administration.

And it is a distinct privilege to share in the Academy's tribute to the man who, perhaps more than any other, sparked the Academy's creation and has been its guiding spirit for the past 16 years. Since its inception the Academy has been a valuable adjunct to government in the pursuit of excellence in public administration at all levels.

James Edwin Webb has spent a large part of this life working . . . to make our government work more effectively.

His position in history is secure. He will be forever remembered, not only as one of the most consummate public servants this nation has produced, but as the man who managed the most ambitious and most complex program that our nation has ever undertaken in peacetime—Project Apollo.

The Apollo program landed 12 Americans on the moon, returned 18 Americans safely from the moon and its vicinity and produced an unassessable quantity of scientific knowledge and technological advancement.

Apollo enriched our spiritual, intellectual and economic life.

It opened the door to a new realm of commercial and scientific opportunity, spawning communications, weather, navigation and earth resource satellites and many new industries, such as solid state electronics, medical electronics and computer sciences.

The man who etched them (the broad brush strokes of the Apollo legacy) onto the pages of history was no stranger to important assignments when President Kennedy chose him to lead this extraordinary effort. He had an impressive record as an administrator, both in government and in industry.

He had combined many successful careers, including those of lawyer, government official, industrialist and Marine officer. Jim took over at NASA in February 1961, 33 years after he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of North Carolina.

As a flier, he had proved his skills, not only in the Marines, but as a civilian.

As Budget Bureau Director from 1946 to 1949, Jim made many valuable contributions in the field of public administration.

As Undersecretary of State from 1949 to 1952, he continued to work to make government more responsive to the needs of the day.

That experience and judgment served him well as NASA Administrator, a job he began on February 14, 1961, and was to remain in during the next seven and one-half years. It also served the nation well, because remarkable as the Apollo achievement was, I believe that Jim's lasting contributions go way beyond that of Apollo.

And if NASA bears the mark of any man, it bears the mark of Jim Webb. His influence pervades every aspect of our work, from the systems and procedures we use to the way we relate to the Congress and the partnerships we have evolved with the international community. The openness of the program, the extensive use of advisory committees and outside consultants, our efforts to recruit top engineering and science talent from recent university graduates and, on the executive level, to bring in outsiders from industry to give us the benefit of fresh thinking—all reflect Jim's influence.

National commitments of the magnitude of Apollo don't just happen. Political, strategic, economic and social considerations all play a part. This was true of Apollo as well. But few know that it was the word of one man that tipped the balance in favor of Apollo. And that man is Jim Webb.

As he was later to write in his book, "Space Age Management": "Thoughtful leaders agree that only through large-scale efforts can our society capitalize on the

great opportunities that are within its grasp."

The three-cornered partnership he created among NASA, the aero-space industry and the nation's universities overcame many obstacles on the road that led us from the first sub-orbital flight to the routine access we enjoy to space today within the shuttle.

That partnership has been the cornerstone of NASA policy ever since. It is the balance driver of both our technological momentum and technological excellence. And, as such, it has played a major role, not only in keeping the United States preeminent in space and in aeronautics, but in building our economic strength at home and keeping us competitive in the world.

If Jim were to come back to work at NASA tomorrow, he would feel very much at home. The whole character and collegial management style of the agency bear his imprint. And his example continues to motivate and stimulate us as we plan for the future, in this era of boundless opportunities in space. ●

#### THE SOVIET CONCEPT OF PEACE

● Mr. QUAYLE. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article from the Fall 1983 issue of *Strategic Review*, a respected forum for the discussion of critical issues that impact on the vital interests and national security of the United States.

This article explores a crucial, if subtle, aspect of the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. While it is certainly true the two countries share many similar concerns in the areas of national security, economic interests, and social welfare, the authors remind us it is also very true that we and the Soviets view the world we live in through glasses of different tints. It is important during these times of troubled relations to realize that we and the Soviet Union have differing perceptions of several important aspects of international relations.

For example, one overriding concern for both countries is the quest to insure world peace. Peace, however, is defined differently by the countries. In "The Soviet Concept of 'Peace,'" the authors examine the definition and connotations of the meaning of the Russian word usually translated as "peace." Beginning by pointing out that there is no Russian word that corresponds to the Western word "peace," the authors conclude the Soviet concept of peace sometimes boils down to the very opposite of what we in the West understand "peace" to be. Rather than the West's concept of a passive condition of the absence of conflict, the Soviets, it is argued, see "peace" as a dynamic precondition for the furtherance of Soviet objectives, a harmonious condition that exists only in a communist society—attainable only through struggle and conflict.

I ask that this very informative and thought-provoking article from *Strategic Review* be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows: